

CHINA



MAIL.

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號二月十年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1878.

日七初月九年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

ANNOUNCED FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALBAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, S. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
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NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.
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Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
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HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY in the CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ENNIS, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KERRY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.
French JAMS and JELLIES.
MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS' BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c.

LANHENT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
70 feet Long, 12 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water.
Compound High Pressure Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
65 feet Long, 11 feet Beam, 5 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water.
High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
60 feet Long, 9 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth of Hold, 4 feet 9 inches Draft of Water.
High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Late P. & O. Factory.
Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

FOR SALE.

HAMPAGNE 1874.
HEIDENRECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

MOORE & Co.,

"FARMETY STORE,"
NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, August 28, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.
FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.
HOME SPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.
SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.
HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trousers.
EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trousers.
BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.
CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trousers.
UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

BULLOCK LADE'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
"S. B. H." The Finest OLD WHISKY, ever imported.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
Extra FINE ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.
SILBER LAMPS for Kerosine, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.
LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.
VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
Very FINE FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, September 3, 1878.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersecretary with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. R. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Following BANKS will be Closed for the Transaction of Business on FRIDAY and SATURDAY Next (the 4th and 5th October), at 12 o'clock Noon:

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
D. A. J. CROMBIE, Actg. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
H. VINAY, Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878.

HONGKONG RACE FUND.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the HONGKONG RACE FUND will be held at the CLUB, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
M. W. SAUNDERS,
Lieut. R.A.,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE OF PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the Term of One, Two, or Three Years from the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provision of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858 will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1878.

Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licenses direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By Command,
J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH Reference to the above Notification, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to extend the period to which TENDERS will be received to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October.

By Command,
J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, September 6, 1878.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELCHERS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.
New York, July 9, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

House No. 7, Caine Road, occupied by The Hon. CHOL SMITH.

House No. 4, Seymour Terrace.

House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present occupied by Mr HEUERMAN.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 2, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"ESMERALDA"

Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 4th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer
"BOWEN"

will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 7th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, September 26, 1878.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship
"OCEAN"

Captain EDMUNDSON, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 8th October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents, A. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, September 25, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
"LOUPOUN CASTLE"

expected here on or about the 7th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Schooner
"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"

URRUTIA, Master, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY Next, the 4th Proximo.

For Freight, &c., apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SYDNEY VIA MANILA.
The British barque
"BRUNETTE,"

Captain DOW, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 15th October.

For Freight to both Ports, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.
The 3/4 L 11 German Bark
"PANDUR,"

A. JANSEN, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 21, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG.
The German Schooner
"JAPAN,"

Captain OTTMANN, will be despatched as above on or about 22nd Proximo.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, September 16, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4 1/2 British Bark
"ADA MELMORE,"

Captain SWELL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 27, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1/2 British Bark
"LIZZIE PERRY,"

Captain PITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1/2 American Ship
"SUMNER R. MEAD,"

DIXON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 1/2 British Ship
"MARY FRASER,"

DREYER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick

official report of the case, on which

Governor of Macao was asked to furnish his decision, did not, in our opinion, prove that the plaintiff had been maliciously libelled, and that, any way, Mr. Wardlaw's sweeping denunciations were beyond the bounds of official propriety, seeing that the case was to be adjudicated by a higher authority than himself.

Mr. Wardlaw does not attempt to defend the judgment in the case, or to justify the strong epithets he applied to the writer of the advertisement, as well as to the publisher of the paper. . . . He concerns himself chiefly with savage accusation against this journal for recording the fact that, almost simultaneous with the publication of the report of this case, appeared an announcement that Mr. Wardlaw had himself been fined a very heavy penalty for assault and battery on a fellow resident in Amoy. Mr. Wardlaw seems to consider this occurrence a private matter; we regard any offence against the laws of the country, as a public matter, that any newspaper possesses the right to place on record. In using the epithets "cowardly," "mean," "corrupt and malicious," under the circumstances pointed out, we hold that Mr. Wardlaw committed an indiscretion; in breaking the peace by punching another resident's head, he certainly committed another; and both these matters being public ones, we fail to see why they should not be mentioned in the same column, especially as the one is rather corroborative of the other. As to the allegation that our comments on the case were dictated by private malice, it will be a sufficient reply to say that they were written in the usual routine of business by the editor of this journal, whose knowledge of Mr. Wardlaw, or of any of the other parties in the affair, was entirely derived from the Directory.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL,"]
(Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co's Line)
LONDON, 30th September, 1878.
The Emperor of Germany intends
resume the Government in October next.
Lord Beaconsfield is in an unsatisfactory
state of health.

Tremaine, the Conservative Candidate, has been elected Member for Truro.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Royal English Opera Company repeat to-night the performance of "Satanella," which is one of the most successful operas they have placed on the stage.

the portraits of the members of the Chinese Embassy. With the exception of that of Chen Lan Pan, who is the central figure, they are not good likenesses.

to-day, is, we believe, intended as an addition to the fleet of the C. C. S. N. Co. on the Tientsin route. She is at present commanded by Captain Hutchison, the Senior Captain of the fleet.

WE are authorized to state that as the ground on the Garrison Parade Ground has been lately put into proper order, the indiscriminate use of the ground for cricketing or other purposes is considered undesirable and that permission to play Cricket during

by duly-constituted Clubs alone; on application at the Brigade Office.

It will be seen by an advertisement, from the Sheriff, that the public meeting to consider the present dangerous state of the

property under the present administration has been fixed for Monday the 7th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is to be hoped that the deliberations of this meeting will have the good effect which is expected. For our part we would have preferred a strong

THE suppression of the coolie traffic has been suggested to us as one of the chief

crease of crime in this Colony, as, owing to the floods and consequent distress on the mainland, those who have strength and daring enough to engage in such desperate undertakings as that of the 25th ultimo would sooner risk their lives in that

bulk of the surplus coolie labour would have been drafted off to other climes, and the more knowing ones would have been employed in the profitable business of coolie catching. Another thing in connection with

many that the bulk of the rascals made good their escape up some of the narrow lanes in the neighbourhood until the hubbub was over ; and that in fact they did not land in a body immediately before the

in the Colony until the witching hour arrived. The police would do well to visit the slums and suspicious places in Taiping shan at uncertain hours, and glean intelligence as to the business and length of residence of the inhabitants.

1

The dismasted vessel which the S. S. Ningpo reports having passed off Chong Island, arrived here to-day, and proves to be the German barque *Vesta*, from Newchwang, with a cargo of beans. She reports having experienced a very severe typhoon in lat. 32.56 N., and long. 125.45 E. The gale commenced on the 19th ult., from E.N.E., the barometer then standing at 29.69; and at noon of the following day it had fallen to 29.22, and continued to fall rapidly. At 1 a.m. of the 21st it had fallen over three-tenths, registering 28.90. The gale continued to increase rapidly and the glass to fall; the readings being 3 a.m., 28.85; 4.20 a.m., 28.52; 5.15 a.m., 28.48; and 7.30 a.m., 28.42; the latter being the lowest reading. The wind continued to blow steadily but fiercely from E.N.E., until 7 o'clock, when it gradually drew round by North to N.W. Meanwhile it had been found necessary to cut away the main topmast, which carried with it the head of the mainmast, the mizen topmast, and as a matter of course a large quantity of running gear and rigging. The wreckage carried with it part of the main bulwarks, and left the vessel a helpless wreck. It was then found necessary to jettison about 400 puns of beans. At 9.30 a.m., the barometer began to rise steadily, and by noon registered 28.87, the gale meanwhile visibly decreasing, and the wind hauling more to the Westward. The gale had abated before night, and having made all as snug as possible, and rigged some temporary spars, she made the best of her way to Hongkong.

HONG & CO.'S Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 28th Sept. 1878.

Arrivals during the week.—Sept. 21, Yesso, from Hongkong; 21, Otto, from Amoy; 21, Harmonie, from Amoy; 24, W. Siegfried, from Swatow; 25, Haefling, from Shanghai; 26, Europe, from Shanghai; 26, Kwang Tung, from Hongkong.

Departures during the week.—Sept. 21, Haefling, for Shanghai; 21, Christian, for Chong; 21, Growler, for Shanghai; 24, Imbat, for London; 24, Wylo, for London; 24, Yesso, for Hongkong; 25, Hiram Emory, for Cape Town; 26, Rosebud, for Melbourne.

Shipping in Port.—Lizzie, Kate Tatham, Wan Turner, Fantasia, Swinger, Spoke Hall, Haba, Alert, Otto, Harmonie, W. Siegfried, Haefling, Europe, Kwang Tung.

Amoy.

Monday.

The only event of startling interest in this usually not over-quiet community is that we have had our Gun stopped. On Saturday, when Mr Howard went up to the flagstaff to fire off the usual 12 o'clock signal, he found that some gentlemen with a turn for practical joking had stuck a nail in the touch-hole, and he consequently could not fire it off. We can only hope that Mr Howard will succeed in securing his touch-hole in future against gentlemen of Mohawkish tendencies who may be tempted of nights to wander up towards the flagstaff.

The Hart is here, and we are looking for the Alert from Foochow. The Club dinners are languishing for want of a few new faces. The Consular meetings seem to have come to an end. The various Consuls are beginning to find they can "paddle their own canoes" themselves a great deal better than when they were steered by one of their own number who has a mania for Ningpo form which is not suitable for those waters.

The Bell is still making a great deal of noise in the place.

We have had the Sylvester family here, and their performances have given great satisfaction. Miss Sylvester's appearance has made all the Bachelors wish they had a month at home again. The troupe leaves to-day by the *Merionethshire* for Singapore.

Police Intelligence.

(Before J. J. Francis, Esq.)
2nd October, 1878.

THE WING LOK STREET RAID.

U. Aoi, a coolie, and Ip Ah, a farmer, were charged on remand with being concerned, with others not in custody, in a burglary attack on house No. 57 Wing Lok Street on the night of the 25th Sept. Defendants were arrested by Sergeant Tsang Aoi and District Watchman No. 25. The one was discovered crouching down on the landing opposite the Harbour Master's office and the other in a door-way in Mercer Street at 3 past 3 the same morning. The police had been unable to obtain any further evidence connecting the defendants with the attack, and Inspector Onedock therefore charged them with being out without a light or pass after 9 p.m. of the 24th and before sunrise of the 25th Sept. Defendants admitted this charge, and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 each and one month's hard labour for being out without a pass, and one month's further imprisonment for being out without a light.

ALLIED ASSAULT.

Thomas Henderson, a clerk unemployed, was charged with assaulting a chair-coach. There appeared to be some doubts as to defendant's identity, and the case was accordingly adjourned until tomorrow at noon, defendant being admitted to bail.

(Before C. V. Oragh, Esq.)

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Lo A., a coolie, was charged by Mr Thomas Arthur Talley, with behaving in a disorderly manner. Complaint stated—

I am a theatrical performer living at the Oriental Hotel. I was coming on shore yesterday with a friend from the steamer *Bowen* at about 2.30 p.m. yesterday, in a sampan. I had a large box in the boat, and a number of other coolies jumped into the boat and nearly capsized her. I was in great danger being under the awning of the boat, and I ordered the defendant and the others away, as I had my own coolies on the wharf waiting to take the baggage. The others left the boat when I told them, but defendant persisted in seizing my baggage, so I gave him into custody.

Defendant stated that he heard the call of coolie and ran to the place, but on seeing no coolie was wanted, sat down but did not go on board the boat.

Fined \$1 or 5 days' imprisonment.

ALLEGED LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Cheong Fu San, a painter residing at 32 Queen's Road Central, surrendered to his bail on a charge, on remand, of stealing a silver watch and a pair of gold rings, property of Captain Lamb, master of the Danish barque *Kowee*. The defendant was discharged. His Worship remarking that he left the Court without a stain on his character.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Ip Aung, the man who was charged on Monday with attempting to commit suicide by drowning, was again remanded until Friday. He states that he is a native of Siam province.

TO-DAY'S FINES.

Cheung A-sung, a silversmith, no light or pass. Fined 25 cents.

Chin Atan and Wong Alai, rice-pounders, no light or pass. Fined 30 cents each.

Cheung Ahun and nine others, no light or pass. Fined 50 cents each.

Li Asan, the wife of Chan Aing, a carpenter, who has gone to Shanghai, throwing rubbish and noxious matter into the public street in front of her house, No. 23, Market Street. Fined 50 cents.

Chen Ayan, widow, No. 67, East Street, a similar offence to the preceding case. Fined 50 cents.

Tong Ahbi, a coolie, allowing a quantity of decayed vegetable matter to remain in his house. Fined \$2.

Lau Ahn, master of the "Han Ki" bean curd shop, 65 East Street—throwing rubbish in the street at the back of his house. Fined \$3.

Yan Tsung, master of the Tsung Ki boat-builder's shop, 83 Battery Road, making a timber yard of Battery Road. Fined \$5.

Fung Atak, master of the Hung Lung shop No. 11 Salt Fish Lane; drying salting and packing fish on the Praya. Fined \$10.

Chung Ahun, master of the Wo Sing rice shop 149 Wing Lok Street; Lam Lai Kam, master of the "Kwai Man" Hong 31 Praya West; and Chan Anan, master of the Nam Sing shop 37 Praya West; using the public streets as warehouses. Fined, the first two \$15 each and ordered to enter in their own recognizances in \$25 to be of good behaviour for six months, and the last fined \$25.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Amoy, 30th Sept., 1878.

SIR,—It is only within the past two days that my attention has been called by friends to an Editorial which appeared in your issue of 9th instant, containing an attack on a libellous nature on myself in my public capacity of Consul, while at the same time a malicious reference is made to an occurrence in my private life as a citizen, and this is done while ostensibly purporting to comment fairly on the proceeding in the case of libel tried before me in the Portuguese Consular Court, at Amoy, in December last.

That the author of this article was evidently more intent upon the gratification of a private malice, rather than upon a just review of the circumstances surrounding the case as one of public interest, will be sufficiently apparent to need no further argument, when it is pointed out, that while professing to quote ingenuously from my remarks, as given at the time of forwarding the case for decision to Macao, he has designedly omitted them in two, omitting entirely the first portion thereof, and far the most relevant to the case, while carefully misapplying the second half as referring solely to the publication of the incriminated advertisement, in place of giving my remarks their true and obvious application, made in connection with the subsequent conduct of the advertiser, in offering a bribe to the publisher to conceal his name. What I did say and which has been purposely omitted was as follows—

"In forwarding this case for decision to Macao, I shall call the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the fact that the decision of this case involves a principle which His Imperial German Majesty's Consul is most anxious should be upheld, and in which opinion as expressed by him I entirely concur, viz. 'That it would be a precedent of the most dangerous kind if the Author of a malicious libel, published under an anonymous signature, should go unpunished, and were Mr. Margal or any other Publisher allowed to conceal the name of the libeller, without thereby incurring any penalty for so doing, it would afford unlimited scope to the mischievous effusions of every cowardly pen hiding itself behind the shield and liability of the publisher, and by so doing deprive the party aggrieved of redress, and of the means of reaching the actual author of the libel.' I shall particularly call His Excellency's attention, to the examination and signed statement of Mr. Margal, in which he admits that the writer of the advertisement is quite aware that Mr. Margal is being prosecuted for publishing a libel of which he is not the author, and at same time Mr. Margal states that he has received a written guarantee from the writer of the libel, that he will be responsible to Mr. Margal for any fine inflicted by the Court at Macao, thereby shewing that his anonymous writer is capable not only of maliciously libelling another under a cowardly cloak, but of adding to that offence by bribery and corruption in order to shield himself at the expense of another's reputation may be initiated as well as the imposition of a fine in a case of malicious libel and to avoid the penalty justly attaching to such malpractices bringing him under the jurisdiction of his own Consul, he has thought fit, and without shame to unblushingly bribe Mr. Margal to conceal his name in the event of legal proceedings being taken."

Concluding with the words quoted in the article complained of, as follows—

"Under these circumstances, and with the evidence of Mr. Margal before me, I hope the Honorable Court at Macao will punish the

real author of this malicious advertisement by the infliction of such substantial fine on the publisher, as shall mark its detestation of such cowardly and ungentlemanly conduct (but should as is quite possible in the opinion of the Court) this anonymous writer and briber meanly break faith with Mr. Margal by subsequently refusing to pay the fine, should such be imposed, it is to be hoped this Credulous Publisher will in his own defence divulge the name and nationality of the author of this defamatory advertisement, when he can be dealt with by his Consul, and thereafter held up to the Public contempt, such mean mischievous, cowardly and corrupt conduct merits."

But apart from the merits of this case, it is nevertheless a fact of great importance to the public, to establish, that Press criticism on the acts or words of men in official positions, shall be fair and honest in its aim at correction and reform, made with all desire to elicit truth, to correct mistakes in relation to opinion, and to establish justice between man and man; but to faithfully perform this difficult and delicate undertaking, viz., just criticism of official acts, words, or motives, it is not permitted to irreverently and maliciously place in juxtaposition, by way of private malice, the public acts or words of a public functionary with any private stigma, even if such did exist against his name. Just criticism of public and legal proceedings, where honestly used, is a powerful engine for moral and public good, and few I should suppose will deny the truth of this assertion, yet notwithstanding the prevalence of this conviction the columns of the Press, and of your issue in particular, are too often permitted to be made the vehicle for private sarcasm, invective and abuse, while it should be remembered that those who act with more taste and avoid resorting to such objectionable means to further private malice, are necessarily debarred from making a public retort on their adversaries, unless the abuse of the public ear conveys so marked an imputation on the public or private character of the person attacked, as to justify a prosecution for a public and malicious libel.

But to return to the case already specified, the criticism of my remarks, and my motives, when concluding the case of *Warnecke v. Margal*, it had and could have no possible connection with the case of assault on Mr. Anderson, and in which I figured as the defendant; the real merits or demerits in that case are happily known and sufficiently appreciated within the limited circle of respectability existing at Amoy, but I nevertheless must take exception to the obviously malicious and covert attack attempted to be made upon my private character, by a side reference to my case, while ostensibly professing to merely criticise my proceedings when acting in my public capacity of Consul in my own Court, convened under proper and sufficient authority six months anterior to the occurrence of Mr. Anderson's affair and to which allusion is maliciously and wantonly made.

There are other aspects more serious however under which the libel conveyed in the style of criticism contained in the article may be contemplated, and not the least of these is, as it relates to carelessness or design in exercising its power to misrepresent and thus give pain, by conveying an unjust imputation at the person aimed at, and in this case, I think, the inference of design, may fairly be inferred from the intention of the writer, his object being evidently to draw public attention to what he maliciously supposed would bring down public obloquy on the person referred to.

You are not personally known to me, and whether you are, or are not the author of this article, I am nevertheless at a loss to surmise your motive in permitting this public attack upon my official words or deeds to be coupled with an offensive allusion to an affair in private life, and which had no connection whatever in either time or place with the subject under review. This article implies that certain facts are not as they were represented by me, and that therefore wrong was designedly done in my representation of the case of *Warnecke v. Margal*, and at same time the writer endeavours to draw extraneous attention to a case of assault, having nothing whatever to do with the words or events he is passing under review, and I think the general public will look upon such cowardly proceedings in a public print as ill adapted to recommend with effect or propriety the cause you pretend to advocate, namely love of fair play, while you are maliciously in fact practising his converse fair play, the course you took being to let slip the avenged shaft, by speaking daggers, where you dared not use them beyond what you considered to be safely within the limits of the law of libel. I hope however this letter will serve to defeat the end you aimed at, and that its perusal in public, may discountenance any further attempt of a like design on myself or others whom you may imagine you can attack with impunity.

Had your criticism in this case, been just and relevant, however adverse to the views I entertained as to its merits, I should have had nothing to complain of, but when you use your position as a public writer to imply gross malfeasance on my part in my public and Consular capacity, by the obvious and pointed implication contained in the article published by you, that I had designedly misrepresented the case to those who had to decide on its merits, it then becomes both a matter of public morality as well as duty to enquire whether you have not exceeded the limits of fair and honest criticism, and descended to a personal and malicious libel, and for which you may fairly be held responsible.

Asking you in justice to myself to give to this letter the same prominence in your columns as the editorial complained of, and begging you will forward me a copy of the issue in which it is published,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. WARDLAW.

CHINA.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, Sept. 25th.)

The weather outside has been very boisterous during the greater part of the week, but in the Settlement the air has been oppressive and the temperature very high for the season. We have not heard of any casualties to shipping.

We are glad to observe that the fine old English game of cricket has been revived in our midst. The ground kindly lent by Mr John Forster is freely availed of by the Club members, and already there are evidences of "good form" in both batting and fielding. A match is spoken of for an early date next month.

A correspondent sends us the following message—My regular attendant having fallen sick, or being anxious to visit his

"grandmother," left me to the tender mercies of a substitute, who was gifted with a most fertile imagination. This simple-minded heathen supplied me for several days with bread of an unmistakably dark colour and very inferior quality. I demanded an explanation. The heathen was not perplexed. He answered mildly, and with unchanged countenance, that the unusual colour of the bread was ascribable to the fact that the bread was baked at night and that latterly the nights had been very dark! Our correspondent adds—"the man's vacant expression and perfect assumption of injured innocence completely disarmed me. I was fairly conquered by that unprincipled Asiatic, and forced to the conclusion that the true art of lying—though everywhere practiced—is better understood in China than elsewhere. We parted; he was too simple."

Tea—Fewer settlements have been reported during the past week. Cangoi—Operations have scarcely any change in value, although the tendency towards the close is slightly in favor of buyers. Low to ordinary common kinds are in smaller supply, but comparatively heavy arrivals are looked for. Souchong—A fair amount of business has taken place, at about last week's rates.

Settlements of Cangoi from 19th to 25th Sept.—18,208 chests at Tls. 6 1/2 a 23 per picul, (short.) Souchong 2,058 chests at Tls. 12 a 42 per picul, (short.) Pekoe 120 chests at Tls. 21 a 25 per picul, (short.) Scented Tea 274 boxes at Tls. 10 per picul, (short.)

Total arrivals of Cangoi 704,560 chests. " settlements 680,962 " Stock, 23,593 chests.

Total arrivals of Souchong 42,900 chests. " settlements 35,277 " Stock, 7,623 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong 88,700 4-chits. " settlements 88,407 " Stock, 293 4-chits.

Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe 5,200 chests. " settlements 5,108 " Stock, 92 chests.

Total arrivals of Scented Tea 88,600 boxes. " settlements 80,784 " Stock, 2,856 boxes.

Lead.—Quotations are quite nominal. Opium.—Closing quotations are:—Patna old, \$640; Patna new, \$870; Malwa, \$830, for best drug; Benares old, \$610.

Freight.—To London—per steamer—20/ to 25/ per ton of 40 cubic feet. Per sailing ship—30/ per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York—per steamer 45/ per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels loading.—For London.—Steamship *Spoke Hall*. Sailing vessel *Fantasia*. For Australia.—Sailing vessel *Rosebud*, and *William Turner* (under despatch), *Kate Tatham*.

Falmouth.—for orders.—Sailing vessel *Walter Siegfried*.

Vessels expected to load.—For London.—Steamships *Ulysses*, *Galatia*, and *Syria*. For New York.—Steamship *Glenagat*. For Australia.—Sailing vessel *Kate Waters*.

NANKING.

Miao-siang Ngan, Sept. 17th, 1878.

For two weeks past great preparations have been in progress for a grand review, which was to be held in the presence of the Viceroy on the 17th of the moon. From morning till night nothing was heard but the discharge of musketry, varied only by occasional booming of field-pieces. Drills and parades were the order of the day. The landscape, viewed from the city wall, was alive with moving figures of scarlet and blue. The stocks were all excitement. Everything was in a ferment and a bustle. Four men blew themselves more or less to pieces with gunpowder, one of whom died shortly afterwards. And yet, so high was the standard of excellence aimed at, that, as the great day drew near, the officers decided that the affair must be postponed in order to put the finishing touch to the exercises; and postponed it was until the 22nd. Two days before that momentous date, however, somebody remembered that the 22nd was the anniversary of an Imperial festival, which rendered the holding of a review quite impossible; whereupon it was suddenly and finally decided that the 21st should be the day.

The event came off this morning, therefore, and with tremendous éclat beginning shortly after six o'clock and concluding only about three in the afternoon. I arrived on the ground about half-past nine, accompanied by a military mandarin of the fourth rank, who has shown himself a very intelligent and friendly neighbour since we have been acquainted. He has a red button, and the rank of *tsung-pin*, or brigadier-general; he is employed in the Viceroyal Yamen, and lives, appropriately enough, at the Temple of the God of War. The scene which presented itself to our view was a very pretty one. The entire body of men were drawn up in line two-deep, every tenth man holding a bright scarlet flag. From a short distance it looked as though there were many flags as men, and the effect was admirable. Flashes of scarlet, scarlet-and-white, and here and there one or two of blue, waved incessantly and regularly in the breeze like tongues of flame, while at the Viceroy's guard, which are gaily striped with green, red, yellow, pale-blue, white and black. The red and blue uniforms of the soldiers were wonderfully effective, and the general *cou d'oeil*, aided by a brilliant sun, was charming. Slowly the fluttering phalanx advanced, the rear-rank men running forward in alternate order, and firing their rifles. Onward and still onward it moved, the men taking their time from a sergeant who stood in the middle distance brandishing a huge crimson standard. Then a horn was blown—the sound of which can only be compared to the hum of a gigantic bee transmitted through the microphone; and the movements changed. Firing ceased, and the battalion prepared to receive cavalry. Fortunately, however, for the battalion, there was no actual cavalry to receive; otherwise the forces of His Imperial Majesty would have been diminished by some hundreds of valiant soldiers. The method adopted was strange in the extreme. One popped a person, brandishing a pike, which he poked at an imaginary assailant; then, uttering a shriek like an owl, he flourished his shield, turned the somersault, and trippingly retired to the ranks. Throwing some small object apparently a very important accomplishment in Chinese warfare, and to be good soldier a slobber scotchman. After this imposing exhibition was completed, and everybody in the

ranks had duly popped out, poked the air, shrieked and turned head over heels, the drone of the humble bee was once more heard, and fresh wonders burst upon our gaze. A company was separated from the ranks, and drawn up in an open square in front of the Viceroy's pavilion. The intensest interest prevailed. The people crowded round, approaching as near as the soldiers on guard would permit. Here was something exceptionally fine; something got up for the special delectation of the Viceroy. The drums were beat. The trumpets blared. At last the performance began. A person suddenly danced gravely but energetically forward, throwing out of his right leg with a graceful jerk; then, bounding backwards, he again danced forward, this time throwing out his left. Then he danced promiscuously; ye gods, how he did dance! Donato would have died with envy. He jumped; he waltzed; he capered; he pranced; he turned head over heels, rolled himself well in the dust (which rose in clouds), stood on the back of his neck while he flourished his legs in the air, recovered himself, grasped wildly with his arms at nothing in particular, made a grotesque courtesy to the Viceroy, and retired upon his laurels. Then another gentleman came forward, and went through similar exertions; then two appeared, and pretended to fight a duel, though, like Mr. Mantalini, they took good care to be well out of each other's reach; then another couple, and so on, till the arena was occupied by about a dozen men, running and dancing and hopping and howling, for as the world likes so many drunken dervishes. The Viceroy sat behind his table of green and red, surrounded by all the mandarins of Nanking, sipping his tea and gravely looking on at the preposterous scene before him: while the Fan Tai and Tao-tai and all the most complete complacency, as though they would say in accents of the truest admiration "Augh-augh; ai-ya; *liao-pu-tai*!" And a fitter phrase could not be employed; *liao-pu-tai* most certainly it was. A grosser farce it would be impossible to conceive. It differed in nothing from the "fighting pigdin" familiar to foreigners who look in occasionally at a Chinese theatre. The *mise-en-scene*, with the forest of waving scarlet, the gay dresses of the troops, and the pretty natural surroundings, might be tolerated at the Canterbury Hall; but the performance, considered in the light of a burlesque, would be hissed off the stage at a penny gaff. Such, however, is a grand review held in the presence of one of the highest officers in the Empire, and rehearsed for weeks before; such is the result of four thousand years of proud and exclusive civilization; such, in fine, is Chinese war in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

By this time the sun was pretty hot, and we were glad to accept the courteous invitation of some officers to enter their tent and throw ourselves upon the comfortable red cushions therein placed. The Viceroyal pavilion, which we afterwards visited, was rather a dowdy affair, but commanded a splendid view of the spacious drilling-ground. With the recess for tiffin, however, our personal experiences concluded. Two mandarins, professing, like the town-clerk of Ephesus, to be afraid of an uproar among the people, had no sooner heard that the foreigners had gone to the review, than they sent off a couple of myrmidons to implore us, for the sake of peace and quietness, to retire. They could not answer, they said, for the results, if the populace, under the exciting influences of the spectacle, were to become obstreperous at the presence of a foreign visitor. Having, therefore, satiated our love of the extraordinary by gazing on the scenes above described, we withdrew to the friendly shelter of the God of War, but on reaching home we were amazed to find our anxious friends from the two yamens awaiting our return, and professing their intention to stick close by us for the future! We hinted, however, as delicately as possible, that their protection was superfluous, and that we preferred being left alone. "But," urged our would-be benefactors, "the children about here are so important!" Upon this we assured them that we were on excellent terms with all the babies in the neighbourhood, and would much prefer being exposed to even their malignity to having a couple of yamen runners for ever dangling at our heels. They then hung about for an hour or so, and at last walked off in dudgeon.—*Shanghai Courier*.

PEKING.

Sept. 10.

The Marquis Tseng, eldest son of the late Tseng Kwo-fan, has been appointed Minister to Great Britain and France. He will reside in London in winter, and Paris in summer. He leaves per R. & O. mail of November 22nd, from Shanghai. Kwo Ta-jen is recalled on account of the unpleasant disputes with his brother Lien, of Berlin. H.E. Kwo has proved himself an excellent ambassador and has reflected great credit upon China. He will be most useful man to the Government here when he returns. The Marquis speaks English fairly well, and he is to be accompanied by the Marchioness. The appointment is first class, and nothing but good to both countries will be the result. He is busy every day at the Foreign Office, reading up the archives, after which he will proceed to Tientsin to have an interview and receive further instructions from Li Hung-chang.

Chung How is here at present, and is preparing for his departure for St. Petersburg. He also leaves in November by the French line. His object is to arrange about the extradition of deserters, and boundary questions. China will be found to be in the right in regard to both these points, but Russia will probably insist in applying Western international law, and refuse to deliver up what she considers political prisoners. In the Chinese treaty, there is no stipulation as to the character of deserters.

These are both excellent appointments, and reflect credit upon the Chinese Government.

The crops are nearly all glutted in and the harvest has been unprecedentedly good. The free soup kitchens were closed when the small millet became ripe. The Peking Opium Refuge seems to be flourishing. During the first 8 months of its foundation it has had 63 in-patients and nearly 800 out-patients. The in-patients have voluntarily contributed about \$3 towards the expense of the working of the institution. A most effective pill, which is receiving great commendation, prepared by a foreign physician of great experience, is the drug used at the Refuge. It is not a business speculation by any means, and although the pills are sold to out-patients (the in-patients are provided gratuitously) at about half the price of opium, the profit

is sufficiently large to meet the expenses. There are two keepers in charge, each receiving \$4 monthly. There are two European medical men, and the Christians arrange for regular daily services. The Peking example might be followed with advantage at the ports. Information regarding its working, etc., would, we are sure, be kindly furnished by the surgeon in charge of the Peking Hospital. It is producing a fine effect on the minds of the people. They say it is something quite new, and reflects great credit upon the originators and their Christianity, which prompted it. The native Anti-Opium Society intend to present a memorial to the newly-appointed Minister to England, and so also do the Protestant Missionaries.

NEWCHOW.

Our correspondent says there is not much news. The T'ao-tai of Yingtau (this port) died on the 7th instant, and the flags were half masted. He was a religious native, from all accounts, and not much of a business man. We have had much rain, and the millet is not in such good order as one might wish.

Steamers in port, *Meli*, *Tientsin*, and *Chinse* (just arrived). Steamer *Maharajah* and *Swatow* are daily expected. A splendid vessel is also in port, the *Pacific Slope*, 789 tons, and carries 20,000 piculs or more, drawing 17 feet. Just the kind of sailing vessel to compete with the cheap-freighted steamers now on the coast.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, October 2, 1878.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...\$400 a 602½ credit, —
" Old Patna, cash...570 a 572½ credit, —
" New Benares, cash...560 credit, None
" Old Benares, cash...540 a 542½ credit, —
" New Malwa, cash...775 credit, 780
" Allowance Tails, 16 a 24
" Old Malwa, cash... credit, —
" Allowance Tails, —

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/6½
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8½
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/8½
Credits, ... 3/8½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/8½
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 22½
Calcutta, ... 22½
Shanghai, demand, ... 72½
" 80 days, ... 72½
English Sovereigns, ... 5/4
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5/4
Bar Silver 17 dwts. B., ... 110 nominal
Sycee, ... 8/0
Mexicans, ... 1/2 counted.
Gold Leaf, ... 27.10
Discount, ... 8 to 9 p. c.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 77 p. prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., 71s. 725
Chinese Insurance Co., \$340.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,230
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$940
China Ins. Co., \$340.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$26 p. prem.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$13 1/2 p. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 20
China Coast Ste. Nav. Co., Tls. 104
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$97½
Lungtung Hotel Co., \$85
China Sugar Refining Co., \$156
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$107
Do. of 1877, \$106

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

For Amoy, October 2, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.050
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.988
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.972
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 80
Do. 1 P.M. ... 80
Do. 4 P.M. ... 82
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 76
Do. 1 P.M. 77
Do. 4 P.M. 78
Do. Maximum ... 82
Do. Minimum over night 80

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
23, G. B. S.,		Liverpool
28, Oraclo,		Liverpool
30, Bristolian (s.),		Antwerp
Apr.		
16, Invincible,		Penarth
May		
8, Napier,		Cardiff
14, Verona,		New York
17, Lord Macaulay,		Hamburg
18, Niagara,		Ouxhaven
June		
1, Marina,		London
14, Emily Chaplin,		Cardiff
28, Commissary,		Penarth
28, Underwriter,		Fortress Monroe
28, Melbre,		London
July		
16, Annie Bow,		Newcastle (N.S.W.)
16, Lorimer,		Newcastle (N.S.W.)

The daimasted vessel which the S.S. Ningpo reports having passed off Chapel Island, arrived here to-day, and proves to be the German barque *Vesta*, from Nanking, with a cargo of beans. She reports having experienced a very severe typhoon in lat. 33.56 N., and long. 125.45 E. The gale commenced on the 19th ult., from E.N.E., the barometer then standing at 29.69, and at noon of the following day it had fallen to 29.22, and continued to fall rapidly. At 1 a.m. of the 21st it had fallen over three-tenths, registering 28.90. The gale continued to increase rapidly and the glass to fall; the readings being 3 a.m., 28.85; 4.20 a.m., 28.52; 5.15 a.m., 28.43; and 7.30 a.m., 28.42; the latter being the lowest reading. The wind continued to blow steadily but fiercely from E.N.E. until 7 o'clock, when it gradually turned round by North to N.W. Meanwhile it had been found necessary to cut away the main topmast, which carried with it the head of the mainmast, the mizzen-topmast, and as a matter of course a large quantity of running gear and rigging. The wreckage carried with it part of the main bulwarks, and left the vessel a helpless wreck. It was then found necessary to jettison about 400 piculs of beans. At 9.30 a.m., the barometer began to rise steadily, and by noon registered 28.87, the gale meanwhile visibly decreasing, and the wind hauling more to the Westward. The gale had abated before night, and having made all as snug as possible, and rigged some temporary spars, she made the best of her way to Hongkong.

Hedges & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 28th Sept. 1878.

Arrivals During the Week.—Sept. 21, Yesso, from Hongkong; 21, Otto, from Amoy; 21, Harmonie, from Amoy; 24, W. Siegfried, from Swatow; 25, Haeting, from Shanghai; 26, Europe, from Shanghai; 26, Kraug Tung, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—Sept. 21, Haeting, for Shanghai; 21, Christian, for Chefoo; 21, Growler, for Shanghai; 24, Imbat, for London; 24, Wylo, for London; 24, Yesso, for Hongkong; 26, Hiram Emery, for Cape Town; 26, Rosebud, for Melbourne.

Shipping in Port.—Lizzie, Kate Tatham, Wm. Turner, Fantasia, Swinger, Speke Hall, Hobe, Alert, Otto, Harmonie, W. Siegfried, Haeting, Europe, Kwang Tung.

Amoy.

Monday.

The only event of startling interest in this usually not over-quiet community is that we have had our Gun stopped. On Saturday, when Mr Howard went up to the flagstaff to fire off the usual 12 o'clock signal, he found that some gentlemen with a turn for practical joking had stuck a nail in the touch-hole, and he consequently could not fire it off. We can only hope that Mr Howard will succeed in securing his touch-hole in future against gentlemen of Mohawkish tendencies who may be tempted off nights to wander up towards the flagstaff.

The *Hart* is here, and we are looking for the *Alert* from Foochow. The Club dinners are languishing for want of a few new faces.

The Consular meetings seem to have come to an end. The various Consuls are beginning to find they can "paddle their own canoes" themselves a great deal better than when they were steered by one of their own number who has a mania for Ningpo form which is not suitable for those waters.

The Bell is still making a great deal of noise in the place.

We have had the Sylvester family here, and their performances have given great satisfaction. Miss Sylvester's appearance has made all the Bachelors wish they had a month at home again. The troupe leaves to-day by the *Merionethshire* for Singapore.

Police Intelligence.

(Before J. J. Francis, Esq.)
2nd October, 1878.

THE WING LOK STREET RAID.

U Aoi, a coolie, and Ip Afui, a farmer, were charged on remand with being concerned, with others not in custody, in a burglarious attack on house No. 52 Wing Lok Street on the night of the 25th Sept. Defendants were arrested by Sergeant Pang Aloi and District Watchman No. 25. The one was discovered crouching down on the landing opposite the Harbour Master's office and the other in a door way in Mercer Street at 3 past 3 the same morning. The police had been unable to obtain any further evidence concerning the defendants with the attack, and Inspector Oredock therefore charged them with being out with-out a light or pass after 9 p.m. of the 24th and before sunrise of the 25th. Defendants admitted the charge, and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 each and one month's hard labour for being out without a pass, and one month's further imprisonment for being out without a light.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Thomas Henderson, a clerk unemployed, was charged with assaulting a chair-coach. This appeared to be some doubt as to defendant's identity, and the case was accordingly adjourned until tomorrow at noon, defendant being admitted to bail.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Le Aoi, a coolie, was charged by Mr. Thomas Henderson, with being in a disorderly manner. Complaint stated—

I am a theatrical performer living at the Oriental Hotel. I was coming on shore yesterday with a friend from the steamer *Bowen* at about 2.30 p.m. yesterday, in a sampan. I had a large box in the boat, and on approaching the wharf, the defendant and a number of other coolies jumped into the boat and nearly capsized her. I was in great danger being under the awning of the boat, and I ordered the defendant and the others away, as I had my own coolies on the wharf waiting to take the baggage. The others left the boat when I told them, but defendant persisted in seizing my baggage, so I gave him into custody. Defendant stated that he heard the call of coolies and ran to the place, but on seeing no coolie was wanted, sat down but did not go on board the boat.

Fined \$1 or 5 days imprisonment.

ALLEGED LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Cheong Fu San, a painter residing at 32 Queen's Road Central, surrendered to his bail on a charge, on remand, of stealing a silver watch and a pair of gilded studs, the property of Captain Laub, master of the Danish barque *Korsor*. The defendant was discharged, His Worship remarking that he left the Court without a stain on his character.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Ip Aleung, the man who was charged on Monday with attempting to commit suicide by drowning, was again remanded until Friday. He states that he is a native of Shaoting province.

TO-DAY'S FINES.

Cheung A-tung, a silversmith, no light or pass. Fined 25 cents.
Chin Atan and Wong A-lai, rice-powders, no light or pass. Fined 30 cents each.
Cheung Ahn and nine others, no light or pass. Fined 50 cents each.
Li Asam, the wife of Chan A-ling, a carpenter, who has gone to Shanghai, throwing rubbish and noisome matter into the public street in front of her house, No. 28, Market Street. Fined 50 cents.
Chan Ayan, widow, No. 67, East Street, a similar offence to the preceding case. Fined 50 cents.
Tong Ahn, a coolie, allowing a quantity of decayed vegetable matter to remain in his house. Fined \$2.
Lau Ahn, master of the "Han Ki" bean curd shop, 65 East Street—throwing rubbish in the street at the back of his house. Fined \$3.
Yan Tung, master of the Tsung Ki boat-builder's shop, 53 Battery Road, making a timber yard of Battery Road. Fined \$5.
Fung A-lai, master of the Hung Lung shop No. 11 Salt Fish Lane; drying salting and pecking fish on the Praya. Fined \$10.
Chang Ahn, master of the Wo Sing rice shop, 149 Wing Lok Street; Lam Lai Kam, owner of the "Kwai Man" Hong 31 Praya West; and Chan Anam, master of the Nam Sing shop 37 Praya West; using the public streets as warehouses. Fined, the first two \$15 each and ordered to enter in their own recognizance in \$25 to be of good behaviour for six months, and the last fined \$25.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Amoy, 30th Sept., 1878.
SIR,—It is only within the past two days that my attention has been called by friends to an Editorial which appeared in your issue of 9th instant, containing an attack of a libellous nature on myself in my public capacity of Consul, while at same time a malicious reference is made to an occurrence in my private life as a citizen, and this is done while ostensibly purporting to comment fairly on the proceeding in the case of libel tried before me in the Portuguese Consular Court, at Amoy, in December last.

That the author of this article was evidently more intent upon the gratification of a private malice, rather than upon a just review of the circumstances surrounding the case as one of public interest, will be sufficiently apparent to need no further argument. When I pointed out, that while professing to quote ingeniously from my remarks, as given at the time of forwarding the case for decision to Macao, he has designedly cut them in two, omitting entirely the first portion thereof, and far the most relevant to the case, while carefully misapplying the second half as referring solely to the publication of the incriminated advertisement, in place of giving my remarks their true and obvious application, made in condemnation of the subsequent conduct of the advertiser, in offering a bribe to the publisher to conceal his name. What I did say and which has been purposely omitted was as follows:—

"In forwarding this case for decision to Macao, I shall call the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the fact that the decision of this case involves a principle which His Imperial German Majesty's Consul is most anxious should be upheld, and in which opinion as expressed by him I entirely concur, viz. 'That it would be a precedent of the most dangerous kind if the Author of a malicious libel, published under an anonymous signature, should go unpunished, and were Mr. Margal for any other Publisher allowed to conceal the name of the libeller, without thereby incurring any penalty for so doing, it would afford unlimited scope to the mischievous effusions of every cowardly pen hiding itself behind the shield and liability of the publisher, and by so doing deprive the party aggrieved of real redress, and of the means of reaching the actual author of the libel.' I shall particularly call His Excellency's attention to the examination and signed statement of Mr. Margal, in which he admits that the writer of the advertisement is quite aware that Mr. Margal is being prosecuted for publishing a libel of which he is not the author, and at same time Mr. Margal states that he has received a written guarantee from the writer of the libel, that he will be responsible to Mr. Margal for any fine inflicted by the Court at Macao, thereby showing that this anonymous writer is capable not only of meanly libelling another under a cowardly cloak, but of adding to that offence by bribery and corruption in order to shield himself at the expense of another (for imprisonment may be inflicted as well as the imposition of a fine in a case of malicious libel) and to avoid the penalty justly attaching to such malpractices bringing him under the jurisdiction of his own Consul, he has thought fit, and without shame to unblushingly bribe Mr. Margal to conceal his name in the event of legal proceedings being taken."

Concluding with the words quoted in the article complained of, as follows:—
"Under these circumstances, and with the evidence of Mr. Margal before it, I hope the Honorable Court at Macao, will punish the real author of this malicious advertisement by the infliction of such a substantial fine on the Publisher, as shall mark its detestation of such cowardly and ungentlemanly conduct (but should as is quite possible in the opinion of the Court) this anonymous writer and briber meanly break faith with Mr. Margal by subsequently refusing to pay the fine, should such be imposed, it is to be hoped this Creolous Publisher will in his own defence divulge the name and nationality of the author of this defamatory advertisement, when he can be dealt with by the Consul, and thereafter held up to the Public contempt, such mean mischievous, cowardly and corrupt conduct merits."

But apart from the merits of this case, it is nevertheless a fact of great importance to the public, to establish, that Press criticism on the acts or words of men in official positions, shall be fair and honest in its aim at correction and reproof, made with all desire to elicit truth, to correct mistakes in relation or opinion, and to establish justice between man and man; but to faithfully perform this difficult and delicate undertaking, viz., just criticism of official acts, words, or motives, it is not permitted to irrelevantly and maliciously place in juxtaposition, by way of private malice, the public acts or words of a public functionary with any private stigma, even if such exist against his name. Just criticism of public and legal proceedings, where honestly used, is a powerful engine for moral and public good, and few I should suppose will deny the truth of this assertion, yet notwithstanding the prevalence of this conviction the columns of the Press, and of your issue in particular, are too often permitted to be made the vehicle for private sarcasm, invective and abuse, while it should be remembered that those who act with more taste and avoid resorting to such objectionable means to further private malice, are necessarily debarred from making a public retort on their adversaries, unless the abuse of the public ear conveys so marked an imputation on the public or private character of the person attacked, as to justify a prosecution for a public and malicious libel.

But to return to the case already specified, the criticism of my remarks, and my motives, when concluding the case of *Warnock v. Margal*, it had and could have no possible connection with the case of assault on Mr. Anderson, and in which I figured as the defendant; the real merits or demerits in that case are happily known and sufficiently appreciated within the limited circle of respectability existing at Amoy, but I nevertheless must take exception to the obviously malicious and corrupt attack attempted to be made upon my private character, by a side reference to this case, while ostensibly professing to merely criticize my proceedings when acting in my public capacity of Consul in my own Court, convened under proper and sufficient authority six months anterior to the occurrence of Mr. Anderson's affair and to which allusion is maliciously and wantonly made.

There are other aspects more serious however under which the libel conveyed in the style of criticism contained in the article may be contemplated, and not the least of these is, as it relates to carelessness or design in exercising its power to misrepresent and thus give pain, by conveying an unjust imputation at the person aimed at, and in this case, I think, the inference of design, may fairly be inferred as the intention of the writer, his object being evidently to draw public attention to what he maliciously supposed would bring down public obloquy on the person referred to.

You are not personally known to me, and whether you are, or are not the author of this article, I am nevertheless at a loss to surmise your motive in permitting this public attack upon my official words or deeds to be coupled with an offensive allusion to an affair in private life, and which had no connection whatever in review. This article implies that certain facts are not as they were represented by me, and that therefore I was designedly done in my representation of the case of *Warnock v. Margal*, and at same time the writer endeavours to draw extraneous attention to a case of assault, having nothing whatever to do with the words or events he is passing under review, and I think the general public will look upon such cowardly proceedings in a public print as ill adapted to recommend with effect or propriety the cause you pretend to advocate, namely love of fair play, while you are maliciously in fact practising its converse foul play, the course you took being to let slip the venomous shaft, by speaking daggers, where you dared not use them beyond what you considered to be safely within the limits of the law of libel. I hope however this letter will serve to defeat the end you aimed at, and that its perusal in public, may discountenance any further attempt of a like design on myself or others whom you may imagine you can attack with impunity.

Had your criticism in this case, been just and relevant, how adverse to the views I entertained as to its merits, I should have had nothing to complain of, but when you use your position as a public writer to imply gross malfeasance on my part in my public and Consular capacity, by the obvious and pointed implication contained in the article published by you, that I had designedly misrepresented the case to those who had to decide on its merits, it then becomes both a matter of public morality as well as duty to enquire whether you have not exceeded the limits of fair and honest criticism, and descended to a personal and malicious libel, and for which you may fairly be held responsible.

Asking you in justice to myself to give to this letter the same prominence in your columns as the editorial complained of, and begging you will forward me a copy of the issue in which it is published,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. WARDLAW.

CHINA.

Shanghai.

(Herald, Sept. 26th)

The weather outside has been very boisterous during the greater part of the week, but in the Settlement the air has been oppressive and the temperature very high for the season. We have not heard of any casualties to shipping.

We are glad to observe that the fine old English game of cricket has been revived in our midst. The ground kindly lent by Mr. John Forbes is freely availed of by the Club members, and already there are evidences of "good form" in both batting and fielding. A match is spoken of for an early date next month.

A correspondent sends us the following message:—My regular attendant having fallen ill, or being anxious to visit his

"grandmother" left me to the tender mercies of a substitute, who was gifted with a most fertile imagination. This amiable-minded heathen supplied me for several days with bread, of an unimpeachably dark color and very inferior quality. I demanded an explanation. The heathen was not perplexed. He answered mildly, and with unchanged countenance, that the unusual colour of the bread was attributable to the fact that the bread was baked at night and that latterly the nights had been very dark! Our correspondent adds,—"the man's vacant expression and perfect assumption of injured innocence completely disarmed me. I was fairly conquered by that unprincipled Asiatic, and forced to the conclusion that the true art of lying—though everywhere practiced—is better understood in China than elsewhere. We parted; he was too simple."

Fewer settlements have been reported during the past week. Cargoes:—Operations show scarcely any change in value, although the tendency towards the close is slightly in favor of buyers. Low to ordinary common kinds are in smaller supply, but comparatively heavy arrivals are looked for. *Souchong*.—A fair amount of business has taken place, at about last week's rates.

Settlements of Cargoes from 19th to 25th Sept.—13,208 chests at Tls. 64 a 23 per picul, (short). *Souchong* 2,068 chests at Tls. 12 a 43 per picul, (short). *Pekoe* 120 chests at Tls. 21 a 26 per picul, (short). *Scented Tea* 274 boxes at Tls. 16 per picul, (short).

Total arrivals of Cargoes 704,660 chests. " settlements " 680,962 "

Stock, 23,598 chests.

Total arrivals of Souchong 42,900 chests. " settlements " 35,277 "

Stock, 7,623 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong 33,700 chests. " settlements " 33,407 "

Stock, 293 chests.

Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe 5,200 chests. " settlements " 5,108 "

Stock, 92 chests.

Total arrivals of Scented Tea 83,600 boxes. " settlements " 80,784 "

Stock, 2,866 boxes.

Lead.—Quotations are quite nominal.

Opium.—Closing quotations are:—*Fatma* old, \$840; *Fatma* new, \$870; *Malwa*, \$880, for best drug; *Benares* old, \$610. *Freight*.—To London—Steamer—20 to 25 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Per sailing ship—30 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To New York—per steamer 45 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels loading.—For London.—Steamship *Speke Hall*. Sailing vessel *Fantasia*. For Australia.—Sailing vessels *Rosebud*, and *William Turner* (under despatch), *Kate Tatham*.

Falmouth:—for orders.—Sailing vessel *Walter Siegfried*.

Vessels expected to load.—For London.—Steamship *Ulysses*, *Galatea*, and *Syria*. For New York.—Steamship *Glenageary*. For Australia.—Sailing vessel *Kate Waters*.

NANKING.

Miao-siang Ngan, Sept. 17th, 1878.

For two weeks past great preparations have been in progress for a grand review, which was to be held in the presence of the Viceroy on the 17th of the moon. From morning till night nothing was heard but the discharge of musketry, varied only by occasional booming of field-pieces. Drills and parades were the order of the day. The landscape, viewed from the city wall, was alive with moving figures of scarlet and blue. The stockades were all excitement. Everything was in a ferment and a bustle. Four men blew themselves more or less to pieces with gunpowder, one of whom died shortly afterwards. And yet, so high was the standard of excellence aimed at, that, as the great day drew near, the officers decided that the affair must be postponed in order to put the finishing touch to the exercises; and postponed it was until the 22nd. Two days before that momentous date, however, somebody remembered that the 22nd was the anniversary of an Imperial death, which rendered the holding of a review quite impossible; whereupon it was suddenly and finally decided that the 21st should be the day.

The event came off this morning, therefore, and with tremendous effect beginning shortly after six o'clock and concluding only about three in the afternoon. I arrived on the ground about half-past nine, accompanied by a military mandarin of the fourth rank, who has shown himself a very intelligent and friendly neighbour since we have been acquainted. He has a red button, and the rank of *ying-pin*, or brigadier-general; he is employed in the Viceroy's Palace, and lives, appropriately enough, at the Temple of the God of War. The scene which presented itself to our view was a very pretty one. The entire body of men were drawn up in line two-deep, every tenth man holding a bright scarlet flag. From a short distance it looked as though there were as many flags as men, and the effect was admirable. Flags of scarlet, scarlet-and-white, and here and there one or two of blue, waved incessantly and regularly in the breeze like tongues of flame, while at the back were grouped the pretty banners of the Viceroy's guard, which are gaily striped with green, red, yellow, pale-blue, white and black. The red and blue uniforms of the soldiers were wonderfully effective, and the general *coup d'œil*, aided by a brilliant sun, was charming. Slowly the glittering phalanx advanced, the rear-rank men turning forward in alternate order and firing their rifles. Onward and still onward it moved, the men taking their time from a sergeant who stood in the middle distance brandishing a huge crimson standard. Then horns were blown—the sound of which can only be compared to the hum of a gigantic bee transmitted through the microphone; and the movements changed. Firing ceased, and the battalion prepared to receive cavalry. Fortunately, however, for the battalion, there was no actual cavalry to receive, otherwise the forces of His Imperial Majesty would have been diminished by some hundreds of valiant soldiery. The method adopted was strange in the extreme. Out popped a person, brandishing a pike, which he poked at an imaginary assailant; then, uttering a shriek like an owl, he flourished his shield, turned a somersault, and trippingly retired to the ranks. Throwing somersaults is apparently a very important accomplishment in Chinese warfare, and to be a good soldier a Chinaman should be, before everything, a clever acrobat. After this impressive evolution was completed, and everybody in the

ranks had duly popped out, poked the air, shrieked and turned head over heels, the drum of the humble bee was once more heard, and fresh wonders burst upon our gaze. A company was separated from the ranks, and drawn up in an open square in front of the Viceroy's pavilion. The intense interest prevailed. The people crowded round, approaching as near as the soldiers on guard would permit. Here was something exceptionally fine; something got up for the special delectation of the Viceroy. The drums were beat. The trumpets blared. At last the performance began. A person suddenly danced gravely but energetically forward, throwing out of his right leg with a graceful jerk; then, bounding backwards he again danced forward, this time throwing out his left. Then he danced promiscuously; ye gods, how he danced! Donato would have died with envy. He jumped; he waltzed; he capered; he pranced; he turned head over heels, rolled himself well in the dust (which rose in clouds) and on the back of his neck while he flourished his legs in the air, recovered himself, gasped wildly with his arms at nothing in particular, made a grotesque curtsy to the Viceroy, and retired upon his laurels. Then another gentleman came forward, and went through similar exertions; then two appeared, and pretended to fight a duel, though, like Mr. Mantalini, they took good care to be well out of each other's reach; then another couple, and so on, till the arena was occupied by about a dozen men, running and dancing and hopping and howling, for all the world like so many drunken derbies. The Viceroy sat behind his table of green and red, surrounded by all the mandarins of Nanking, sipping his tea and gravely looking on at the preposterous scene before him; while the Fan tai and Tao tai and all the most complete complacency, as though they would say in accents of the truest admiration "Angly-angly; at-ya; hao-pu-tee!" And a better phrase could not be employed; *hao-pu-tee* most certainly it was. A grosser farce it would be impossible to conceive. It differed in nothing from the "lighter pigdin" familiar to foreigners who look in occasionally at a Chinese theatre. The mise-en-scene, with the forest of waving scarlet, the gay dresses of the troops, and the pretty natural surroundings, might be tolerated at the Canterbury Hall; but the performance, considered in the light of a burlesque, would be hissed off the stage at a penny gaff. Such, however, is a grand review held in the presence of one of the highest officers in the Empire, and rehearsed for weeks before; such is the result of four thousand years of proud and exclusive civilisation; such, in fine, is Chinese warfare in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

By this time the sun was pretty hot, and we were glad to accept the courteous invitation of some officers to enter their tent and throw ourselves upon the comfortable red cushions therein placed. The Viceroyal pavilion, which we afterwards visited, was rather a dowdy affair, but commanded a splendid view of the spacious drilling-ground. With the recess for sitting, however, our personal experiences concluded. Two mandarins, professing like the town-clerk of Ephesus, to be afraid of an uproar among the people, had no sooner heard that the foreigners had gone to the review, than they sent off a couple of myrmidons to implore us, for the sake of peace and quietness, to retire. They could not answer, they said, for the results, if the populace, under the exciting influences of the spectacle, were to become obstreperous at the presence of a foreign visitor. Having, therefore, satiated our love of the extraordinary by gazing on the scenes above described, we withdrew to the friendly shelter of the God of War; but on reaching home we were amazed to find our anxious friends from the two yamens awaiting our return, and professing their intention to stick close by us for the future! We hinted, however, as delicately as possible, that their protection was superfluous, and that we preferred being left alone. "But," urged our would-be benefactors, "the children about here are so impudent!" Upon this we assured them that we were on excellent terms with all the babies in the neighbourhood, and would much prefer being exposed to even their malignity to having a couple of yamen runners for ever dangling at our heels. They then hung about for an hour or so, and at last walked off in dudgeon.—*Shanghai Courier*.

PERING.

Sept. 10.
The Marquis Tseng, eldest son of the late Tseng Kwo fan, has been appointed Minister to Great Britain and France. He will reside in London in winter, and Paris in summer. He leaves per P. & O. mail of November 22nd, from Shanghai. Kwo Ta-jon is recalled on account of the unpleasant disputes with his brother Lien, of Berlin. H.E. Kwo has proved himself an excellent Ambassador and has reflected great credit upon China. He will be a most useful man to the Government here when he returns. The Marquis speaks English fairly well, and he is to be accompanied by the Marchioness. The appointment is first class, and nothing but good to both countries will be the result. He is busy every day at the Foreign Office, reading up the archives, after which he will proceed to Tientsin to have an interview and receive further instructions from Li Hung-chang.

Chung Chow is here at present, and is preparing for his departure for St. Petersburg. He also leaves in November by the French line. His object is to arrange about the extradition of deserters, and boundary questions. China will be found to be in the right in regard to both these points, but Russia will probably insist in applying Western international law, and refuse to deliver up what she considers political prisoners. In the Chinese treaty, there is no stipulation as to the character of deserters. These are to be excellent appointments, and reflect credit upon the Chinese Government.

The crops are nearly all gathered in and the harvest has been unprecedentedly good. The rice soup kitchens were closed when the small millet became ripe.

The Peking Opium Refuge seems to be flourishing. During the first 6 months of its foundation it has had 63 in-patients and nearly 800 out-patients. The in-patients have voluntarily contributed about \$8 towards the expense of the working of the institution. A most effective pill, which is receiving great commendation, prepared by a foreign physician of great experience, is the drug used at the Refuge. It is not a business speculation by any means, and although this pill is sold to out-patients (the in-patients are provided gratuitously) at about half the price of opium, the profit

is sufficiently large to meet the expenses. There are two keepers in charge, each receiving \$4 monthly. There are two European medical men, and the Christians arrange for regular daily services. The Peking example might be followed with advantage at the ports. Information regarding its working, etc., would, we are sure, be kindly furnished by the surgeon in charge of the Peking Hospital. It is producing a fine effect on the minds of the people. They say it is something quite new, and reflects great credit upon the originators and their Christianity, which prompted it. The native Anti-Opium Society intend to present a memorial to the newly-appointed Minister to England, and so also do the Protestant Missionaries.

NEWCHWANG.

Our correspondent says there is not much news. The *Luotai* of Yungta (this port) died on the 7th instant, and the flags were half masted. He was a religious native, from all accounts, and not much of a business man.—We have had much rain, and the millet is not in such good order as one might wish.

Steamers in port, *Meli*, *Tientsin*, and *China* (just arrived). Steamer *Maharajah* and *Suato* are daily expected. A splendid vessel is also in port, the *Pacific Slope*, 789 tons, and carries 25,000 piculs or more, drawing 17 feet. Just the kind of sailing vessel to compete with the cheap-freighted steamers now on the coast.

Quotations.

Hongkong, October 2, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New *Patna*, cash, \$600 a 602½ credit, —
" Old *Patna*, cash, 570 a 572½ credit, —
" New *Benares*, cash, 580 credit, None
" Old *Benares*, cash, 540 a 542½ credit, —
" New *Malwa*, cash, 775 credit, 780
" Allowance *Teels*, 16 a 24
" Old *Malwa*, cash, — credit, —
" Allowance *Teels*, —

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 3/8½
" 30 days' sight, 3/8½
" 6 months' sight, 3/8½
Credits, — 3/8½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/8½
Bombay, demand Rupees, 2/2½
Calcutta, — 2/2½
Shanghai, demand, — 7/2½
" 30 days', — 7/2½
" 60 days', — 7/2½
" 90 days', — 7/2½
" 120 days', — 7/2½
" 150 days', — 7/2½
" 180 days', — 7/2½
" 210 days', — 7/2½
" 240 days', — 7/2½
" 270 days', — 7/2½
" 300 days', — 7/2½
" 330 days', — 7/2½
" 360 days', — 7/2½
" 390 days', — 7/2½
" 420 days', — 7/2½
" 450 days', — 7/2½
" 480 days', — 7/2½
" 510 days', — 7/2½
" 540 days', — 7/2½
" 570 days', — 7/2½
" 600 days', — 7/2½
" 630 days', — 7/2½
" 660 days', — 7/2½
" 690 days', — 7/2½
" 720 days', — 7/2½
" 750 days', — 7/2½
" 780 days', — 7/2½
" 810 days', — 7/2½
" 840 days', — 7/2½
" 870 days', — 7/2½
" 900 days', — 7/2½
" 930 days', — 7/2½
" 960 days', — 7/2½
" 990 days', — 7/2½
" 1020 days', — 7/2½
" 1050 days', — 7/2½
" 1080 days', — 7/2½
" 1110 days', — 7/2½
" 1140 days', — 7/2½
" 1170 days', — 7/2½
" 1200 days', — 7/2½
" 1230 days', — 7/2½
" 1260 days', — 7/2½
" 1290 days', — 7/2½
" 1320 days', — 7/2½
" 1350 days', — 7/2½
" 1380 days', — 7/2½
" 1410 days', — 7/2½
" 1440 days', — 7/2½
" 1470 days', — 7/2½
" 1500 days', — 7/2½
" 1530 days', — 7/2½
" 1560 days', — 7/2½
" 1590 days', — 7/2½
" 1620 days', — 7/2½
" 1650 days', — 7/2½
" 1680 days', — 7/2½
" 1710 days', — 7/2½
" 1740 days', — 7/2½
" 1770 days', — 7/2½
" 1800 days', — 7/2½
" 1830 days', — 7/2½
" 1860 days', — 7/2½
" 1890 days', — 7/2½
" 1920 days', — 7/2½
" 1950 days', — 7/2½
" 1980 days', — 7/2½
" 2010 days', — 7/2½
" 2040 days', — 7/2½
" 2070 days', — 7/2½
" 2100 days', — 7/2½
" 2130 days', — 7/2½
" 2160 days', — 7/2½
" 2190 days', — 7/2½
" 2220 days', — 7/2½
" 2250 days', — 7/2½
" 2280 days', — 7/2½
" 2310 days', —

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY.

ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"HINDOSTAN," Captain N. W. HAN-
WOOD, will leave this on THURSDAY, the
10th October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 23, 1878. -oc10

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKYO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,
the 15th October, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 14th October. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878. -oc15

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAÏLA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-

CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. "GIRAZ," Commandant LORMIER,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
the above as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 18th October, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUËY,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878. -oc17

Volume Seventh of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.

Outings from the Book of Rites.

The Character 華 or 華.

On the Use of the Character Fan.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Ferret Warbeck in China.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Dutch Doctors in Borneo.

The Giraffe and the Ki-lin.

On the Sylabic Spelling.

Local Opinions in Fionging.

Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.

A Chinese Coin.

Annamese Sovereigns.

Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR HENRI VINAY has been Appoint-
ed AGENT for the COMPTOIR
D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at Hongkong.
MR ERNEST SCHEVELLIN will have
power to act at the same place in Mr
VINAY'S absence.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager,
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
SHANGHAI.
Shanghai, September 6, 1878.

WITH Reference to the above, I have
This Day OPENED the AGENCY
of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE
PARIS, at the Office of Messrs RUSSELL
& Co.

H. VINAY,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 12, 1878. -oc12

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. -oc13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of
the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. -oc30

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, HOP YEK & Co.,
of Howard's Godowns, No. 239,
Shek Tong Tzoi, begs to notify that the
said Company is not now to be Responsible
for any Debts contracted by any of the
Firm's employees or Partners. Also, no
Debt, if any, can be deducted from the
Rent Payable to the said Company. The
Company is only Responsible for those
Accounts, which are Confirmed and Signed
by Mr CHU WING ON himself, of the Kung
Yun shop, Wing Lok Street.

HOP YEK & Co.
Hongkong, September 13, 1878. -oc18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having This Day Pur-
chased the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book
Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DIS-
PENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W.
BALL, will conduct and carry on the said
Business (in connection with the VICTORIA
DISPENSARY) on his own Account from
This Date.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yai Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr LUNG YOOK CHU,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

Insurance.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.
Claims accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. BATES, Jr., General Manager, for
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the
above Company, are prepared to Accept
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon
terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars,
apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusion of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Class.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amoy	4	Drowes	Brit.	814	Oct.	2 Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Bombay	2	Miller	Brit.	740	Feb.	12 Kwok Acheong		
Bowen	4	Miller	Brit.	1500	Sept.	30 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	7th inst.
City of Tokio	5	Maury	Amer.	5079	Oct.	1 P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama & San Francisco	15th inst.
Dale	2	Thompson	Brit.	654	Sept.	29 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
El Dorado	5	Blutcher	Brit.	900	Oct.	1 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	4th inst.
Emmy	3	Blanco	Span.	222	Oct.	2 Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	4th inst.
Esmeralda	5	O'Brien	Brit.	395	Oct.	2 Russell & Co.	Manila	4th inst.
Fame	6	Stapani	Brit.	117		H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug flying
Fatchoy	8	Holland	Brit.	183		G. McElin		
Kienchow	2	Holland	Brit.	183		Kwok Acheong		
Kwangtung	5	Punchard	Brit.	675	Oct.	2 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	
Malacca	5	Smith	Brit.	1044	Sept.	17 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malta
Moray	5	Butcher	Brit.	1427	Sept.	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Norna	3	Edmondson	Brit.	608	June	28 Kwok Acheong	Port Darwin, &c.	8th inst.
Ocean	2	Edmondson	Brit.	978	Oct.	1 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger.	780	Oct.	2 Kwok Acheong		
Pondicherry	4	Edmondson	Brit.	682	Oct.	1 Melchers & Co.		
Quanta	4	Edmondson	Brit.	643	Sept.	22 Melchers & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Quinta	4	Edmondson	Brit.	731	Oct.	2 Sooy Shing	Saigon	8th inst.
Sea Gull	5	Roberts	Amer.	48	July	18 W. H. Ray	Stow & Newchwang	at daylight
Thales	5	Pocock	Brit.	820	Sept.	28 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	K'loon Dock
Yesso	5	S. Ashton	Brit.	559	Sept.	28 Douglas Laprak & Co.	Swatow	To-day
Yotung	2	Goggia	Brit.	286	Sept.	28 Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels								
Ada Melmore	3	Sewell	Brit.	568	Sept.	18 Meyer & Co.		
Albert Russell	3	Carver	Amer.	762	July	15 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Aldebaran	4	Cole	Brit.	398	Aug.	30 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Annie Burr	8	Simpson	Amer.	660	Sept.	24 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Anton Gunter	3	Kuhn	Ger.	440	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Baniam	4	Grandin	Brit.	780	Sept.	15 Melchers & Co.		
Benefactor	4	Haydon	Amer.	696	Aug.	2 Russell & Co.	New York	
Borneo	4	Shaw	Amer.	782	Sept.	11 Meyer & Co.	Canton	
Brunette	2	Dow	Brit.	874	Sept.	12 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Sydney via Manila	
Canton	1	Knutson	Siam.	779	Sept.	16 Chinese		
Challenge	7	Doughty	Brit.	598	Sept.	16 Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Chamron Kamreue	2	Hunte	Siam.	480	Sept.	24 Kin-yoo-ling		
Channel Queen	1	Lecheur	Brit.	609	Oct.	2 Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Charles Morveau	2	Quatresous	Feh.	368	Sept.	11 Landsteln & Co.		
Coeran	8	Hunte	Amer.	368	July	18 W. H. Ray		
Cosmo	7	Laverick	Brit.	1220	Sept.	1 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	7	Robertson	Brit.	815	Aug.	9 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dharwar	3	Frederick	Brit.	1800	Aug.	17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Dirgo	3	Knappe	Amer.	684	July	14 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Don Quixote	8	Knappe	Amer.	1128	Sept.	24 Messageries Maritimes		
Don Quixote	8	Knappe	Amer.	1128	Sept.	24 Messageries Maritimes		
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